

# EXCLUSIVE

## Ace Red Spy Once Lived Here

(Copyright, 1961, by the San Francisco News-Call Bulletin)

The spy-master of an espionage ring in England, Gordon Arnold Lonsdale, has been positively identified as a Russian citizen and former Bay Area resident, the News-Call Bulletin learned today.

This is the first positive identification of Lonsdale.

His local connections had not been previously known or even hinted at.

He lived in Berkeley from 1933 to 1938 and attended the now-defunct A-to-Zed School there, the News-Call Bulletin learned.

Lonsdale was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment by the British government on March 22. He was convicted of espionage.

Four companions—two Americans and two British civil servants—were given sentences of 20 and 15 years.

The five were arrested Jan. 7. Their trial, which began a month later, was heralded as the most sensational in Britain in years.

The English government said during the trial that Lonsdale was a member of the Soviet intelligence.

LONSDALE identified himself as a Canadian businessman.

But the News-Call Bulletin has learned that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has definitely established Lonsdale's background.

His real name is Conon Molodtsov.

He was born in Moscow.

He came to the United States in 1933, posing as the

11-year-old son of an aunt who lived in Berkeley. He lived there until 1938, attending the then well-known private school, not yet engaged in espionage because he was still too young.

He returned to Russia in 1938, served in the Army and then as an espionage agent.

In 1954 he went to Canada, obtained a birth certificate identifying him as Lonsdale, then returned to England via a U. S. port.

AT THE time of his arrest he was part of an international spy ring.

Four years ago the U. S. government arrested Soviet

Col. Ivanovich Abel in New York as head of a spy op-

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## Russian Spy Linked to Bay School

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was given 30 years imprisonment. He has refused to talk.

Among Abel's possessions was data referring to Morris and Lona Cohen, two U. S. citizens, whom the FBI had investigated. However, sufficient evidence to arrest was not obtained.

The Cohens departed America.

Among the four persons arrested with Molody were "Peter, 50, and Helen, 47, Kruger," London book-sellers. The FBI last February established that the Krugers were in reality the Cohens.

**IN THEIR** London house they kept various pieces of spy equipment. These included a powerful radio transmitter hidden beneath a concrete slab in a secret basement at their house.

At the trial, Molody took responsibility for whatever charges the government had brought and said the Cohens were innocent. Both he and they said they had been friends and that they allowed him to live in their home. But the court gave the Cohens 20-year sentences.

The two British civil servants were Henry F. Houghton, 55, and his fiancée, Ethel E. Gee, who received 15 years each. They made top-secret British naval secrets available to Molody.

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• His age is 38.

• He was born in Moscow and remains a Soviet citizen.

• He came to the United States in 1933, posing as the

11-year-old son of an aunt who lived in Berkeley. He lived there until 1938, attending the then-well-known private school, not yet engaged in espionage because he was still too young.

• He returned to Russia in 1938, served in the Army and then as an espionage agent.

• In 1954 he went to Canada, obtained a birth certificate identifying him as Lonsdale, then returned to England via a U. S. port.

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Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
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Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
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Miss Gandy	

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0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

# British 'Security' a Sieve for Our A-Secrets

By WILLARD EDWARDS  
(Last of four articles)

Washington, Nov. 14 (CTPS).—The American policy of sharing nuclear secrets with Britain has always operated to make life easier for Russian spies.

The first atomic spy ever caught by the western powers was Dr. Alan Nunn May, a British scientist, who worked in the United States during World War II on the atomic bomb project. He was sentenced to prison in

the Soviet Union and had left the "capitalist world" because of preparations being made to use atomic energy for military purposes.

## 2 BRITONS DISAPPEAR BEHIND IRON CURTAIN

In 1951, Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, two British diplomats later revealed as long-time Soviet agents, disappeared behind the Iron Curtain. MacLean was at the British Embassy from 1944 to 1948, a member of the board dealing with the procurement of atomic material. Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker said in 1956 that MacLean knew "some of our most closely guarded secrets, of priceless value to the Communist conspiracy."

Last February, Britain arrested five persons accused of stealing nuclear submarine secrets for the Soviet Union. Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-N.M.) of the Atomic Energy Committee commented bitterly:

"Four years ago, some of us warned the Administration against turning over to Great Britain secret information on our first nuclear submarine. We knew that the British atomic energy secrecy wall had some chinks and wanted them closed."

"Our warning was ignored. The information was given. Now the British have uncovered a spy ring which had in its possession nuclear submarine details."

## REDS KEEP A PIPELINE INTO U. S. INSTALLATIONS

The 19-year record of Soviet atomic espionage in the United States permits these conclusions:

1. At least half (and probably more) of Russia's progress in nuclear weapons development has



Donald  
Mac Lean  
Long-time Soviet agents



Guy  
Burgess  
Long-time Soviet agents

been based upon its continued access, since 1942, to the work being performed in American installations at a cost exceeding \$50 billion.

2. The United States, which believed in 1945 that it had a monopoly on the atom bomb and a deterrent to future aggression for a number of years, never held the secret for more than a few days. The rude awakening came in 1949 when Russia exploded its first atomic device.

## AFTER 3-YR. MORATORIUM REDS FIRE 31 SHOTS

3. Russian espionage in the nuclear field was facilitated by political scoffing at the evidence of its operations from 1945 to 1948, plus an unwillingness in the early post-war period to offend a wartime ally by exposure of its agents.

4. In subsequent years, the FBI has exposed a number of atomic spies and some have been convicted. But the espionage network has continued operating at a high level of efficiency because of the aid of more than 700 Russians cloaked in diplomatic immunity, who work in

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Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



Dr. Alan Nunn May  
First A-spy West caught

1946, released in 1952, and promptly announced his belief that he had "acted rightly."

Klaus Fuchs, a naturalized British subject, was sentenced in 1950 after confessing that he spied for the Russians while working on the American atomic project and later gave them information on the hydrogen bomb.

Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo, another naturalized British scientist, fled to Russia in 1950 after working on atomic energy experiments. He announced in 1955 that he was working on nuclear projects for

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
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Soviet bloc embassies and at the United Nations.

After a three-year moratorium on nuclear tests by both Russia and the United States, the Soviet Union since Sept. 1 has fired 31 test shots, including the largest nuclear weapon yet fired by man.

Whether this is a psychological war of terror, as declared by President Kennedy, or a serious effort to test new weapons like a defense against missile attacks or a neutron bomb, as contended by many experts, remains a subject for debate.

Not subject to argument, on the basis of the record, is this conclusion:

Soviet Premier Khrushchev would not today be gloating over his country's advances in nuclear weapons technology if some of the reports of espionage transmitted to the White House 16 years ago had been treated with respect instead of derision.



Klaus  
Fuchs



Dr. Bruno  
Pontecorvo

*Naturalized British subjects*

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# Did Reds Get Sub Plans?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI)—The question of whether Russian spies in England stole American atomic submarine secrets popped to the surface again today.

The official answer has been no ever since the issue first was posed last March during the trial of five spies who stole secrets from a British naval installation at Portland, England.

**THE QUESTION** came up again today with publication of remarks made by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, (D-N.M.), a ranking member of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, at a closed-door hearing last June 2.

He said, "I assume" that plans for American nuclear submarines had fallen into Russian hands. He did not go into detail. Asked about his remark following release of the testimony, he declined to elaborate.

But two Capitol sources close to Anderson said his assumption that U. S. atomic submarine plans had been stolen was based on rather old story—the early press reports from the trial—circumstantial knowledge of events in Britain before and after the five spies were convicted.

One of Anderson's aides said the statement was based on "a The other source said Anderson told him the Senator also in mind unfavorable reports about British security practices that were being printed in April and May of this year.

**NEITHER BRITISH** Admiralty nor U. S. Defense Department

officials would comment on Anderson's June statement.

His statement was made during a hearing on governmental patent policies, at which time he reviewed the history of atomic submarine development.

**"THAT IS THE ONLY** field, up to date, in which we know we are ahead of the Russians," he said. "We do know that in the field of nuclear-propelled submarines we are substantially ahead of them."

"We would have stayed there, I think, if we hadn't made an exchange of plans with the British in exchange for certain information they supplied us."

"The Joint Committee (on atomic energy) unanimously asked the people in charge not to make the transfer of plans to the British because we were afraid that their security was not as good as ours and might fall in the hands of the Russians. That, I assume, has happened because there has been a theft of plans, and people know that the only persons interested in stealing them might be the Russians."

"But we were ahead and far ahead in that field."

The Senator's aide said Anderson's reference to a recommendation to withhold nuclear sub plans from the British went back to 1956, when the Atomic Energy Committee tried unsuccessfully to block transfer of information about the Nautilus submarine's nuclear reactor.

The Washington Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
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# Reds Stole U.S. A-Sub Secrets Senator Says

By Edwin E. Anderson  
Washington Post Staff Writer

An assertion by Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-Mex.) that people in charge not only stole the transfer of plans to the British appeared yesterday in testimony released by a Senate subcommittee.

Anderson, former chairman of the Congressional Atomic Committee, said this group opposed transfer of plans for atomic submarines to the British "because we were afraid that their security was not as good as ours" and the plans might fall in the hands of the Russians.

"That I assume has happened," Anderson continued, "because there has been a theft of plans, and people know that the only persons interested in stealing them might be the Russians."

## Rickover Key Witness

Anderson's statements were made June 2 at a closed hearing by the Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, in which Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover, father of the atomic submarine, was the key witness.

In response to queries of a reporter, Anderson, now in New Mexico, sent word through office aides that his June statement was based on press reports.

During the hearings, Anderson lauded Rickover for pressing for construction of the first nuclear-powered submarine, the Nautilus.

"We do know that in the field of nuclear-powered submarines we are substantially ahead of them (the Russians)," Anderson said.

"We would have stayed ahead there. I think we had made an exchange of plans with the British in exchange for some information."

## Peter Reid Recalled

The recall of the late Peter Reid, a British spy, by the House of Representatives and Anderson and other members of the congressional atomic group. It later was cited in Senate rejection of Strauss as former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Secretary of Defense in June 1959.

Anderson and other Strauss critics contended that the British atomic exchange was arranged without consultation with the congressional committee and before a required amendment of the basic atomic act. Date of the transfer of information was not brought out.

On March 22 of this year five persons were convicted and given prison terms in London for aiding a Soviet spy ring.

They included Gordon Arnold, Consale, identified as a Russian; Peter John Rogers and his wife Helen, identified as U.S. citizens who also were known as Morris and Lorna Cohen; Henry S. Houghton, a British admiral's aide; and Ethel Elizabeth Gee, listed as Houghton's sweetheart.

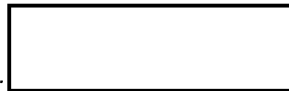
Among other things the five were charged with passing to Russian spies documents dealing with the British nuclear submarine fleet.

Navy and Atomic Energy Department officials said the five were charged with passing to Russian spies documents dealing with the British nuclear submarine fleet.

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